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## CELL REPOSITORY LINES — CRL

COS-7 (Kidney, SV40 transformed, African green monkey) ATCC CRL-1651

† Passage Frozen: Unknown. Current medium for propagation: Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium, 90%; fetal bovine serum, 10%. Additional Information: COS-7 is a fibroblast-like cell line established from CV-1 simian cells (ATCC CCL-70) which were transformed by an origin-defective mutant of SV40 which codes for wild-type T antigen. This line contains T antigen, retains complete permissiveness for lytic growth of SV40, supports the replication of ts A209 virus at 40C and supports the replication of pure populations of SV40 mutants with deletions in the early region. This is a suitable host for transfection, especially for vectors requiring expression of SV40 T antigen (ATCC 37192, 37193, 53100). Handle as potentially biohazardous material under at least Biosafety Level 2 containment. Reference: Cell 23: 175-182, 1981. Submitted by: Y. Gluzman, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY.

STK 1 (Mouse hybridoma, anti DNA polymerase  $\alpha$ ) ATCC CRL-1652 Complete description appears in the Hybridoma Section of the Catalogue.

F32 VIII C4 (Mouse hybridoma, anti hog renin) ATCC CRL-1653 Complete description appears in the Hybridoma Section of the Catalogue.

NBT-II (Bladder tumor, rat) ATCC CRL-1655

† Passage Frozen: 4. Current medium for propagation: Eagle's MEM with non-essential amino acids, 1 mM sodium pyruvate and Earle's BSS, 90%; fetal bovine serum, 10%. Additional Information: NBT-II is an epithelial cell line derived from a male Wistar rat bladder tumor induced with N-butyl-N-(4-hydroxybutyl) nitrosamine. The cell line expresses a high degree of histotypic differentiation which is inhibited by vitamin A and gives rise to numerous tumor giant cells. It can serve in the study of many aspects of the maturation/differentiation of epidermoid carcinoma. References: J. Natl. Cancer Inst. (Bethesda) 47: 979-985, 1971; Cancer Res. 35: 1873-1879, 1975; ibid., 38: 1223-1230, 1978; Cell Motil. 4: 333-341, 1982. Submitted by: J. Leighton and R. Tchao, Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA.

Mpf (Brain, ferret, Mustela putorius furo) †Passage Frozen: 108. Current medium for propagation: Eagle's Basal Medium with Earle's BSS, 86%; lamb serum, 14%. ATCC CRL-1656 Additional Information: Mpf was established from normal brain tissue of a 6-week-old ferret by R.S. Trowbridge in May, 1976. The cells exhibit an absolute cloning efficiency in excess of 45% and have a doubling time of 12-13 hours. The cells are susceptible to and propagate a number of viruses including lymphocytic choriomeningitis, Newcastle disease, pseudorabies, Sindbis, vaccinia and vesicular stomatitis. Reference: In Vitro (Rockville) 18: 952-960, 1982. Submitted by: R.S. Trowbridge, Institute for Basic Research in Developmental Disabilities, Staten Island, NY.

R 1610 (Somatic cells, Chinese hamster) †Passage Frozen: 7. Current medium for propagation: Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium, 95%; fetal bovine serum, 5%. ATCC CRL-1657 Additional Information: R 1610 is a clone of the Chinese hamster cell line V79 which was mutagenized by exposure to ethyl methanesulfonate. These cells are defective for the enzyme galactokinase and are resistant to 2-deoxygalactose and 8-azaguanine. This is a suitable host for transfection, especially for vectors expressing galK or gpt (ATCC 37162, 37163, 37164, 37184, 37250, 37251). References: Genetics 83: 137-148, 1976; Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 79: 257-261, 1982. Submitted by: M. Rosenberg, Smith, Kline, Beckman, King of Prussia, PA.

NIH/3T3 (Embryo, contact-inhibited, NIH Swiss mouse) †Passage Frozen: 126. Current medium for propagation: Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium with 4.5 g/L glucose, 90%; ATCC CRL-1658 calf serum, 10%. Additional Information: The NIH/3T3, a continuous cell line of highly contact-inhibited cells, was established from NIH Swiss mouse embryo cultures in the same manner as the original random bred 3T3 (ATCC CCL-92) and the inbred BALB/c 3T3 (ATCC CCL-163). The established NIH/3T3 line was subjected to more than 5 serial cycles of subcloning in order to develop a subclone with morphologic characteristics best suited for transformation assays. The earliest available passages of this subclone are around 120 beyond the primary embryo culture. The NIH/3T3 is highly sensitive to sarcoma virus focus formation and leukemia virus propagation and has proven to be very useful in DNA transfection studies. References: J. Virol. 4: 549-553, 1969; Cell 16: 63-75 and 347-356, 1979. Submitted by: S.A. Aaronson, NCI, NIH, Bethesda, MD. Price Code: V

D422T (Benign abdominal desmoid tumor, human) † Passage Frozen: 6; PDL 8. Current medium for propagation: McCoy's 5a medium, 90%; fetal bovine serum, 10%. Additional ATCC CRL-1659 Information: The D422T fibroblast-like cell line was derived in April, 1983 by S.R. Woodward from a benign abdominal desmoid tumor of a 21-year-old male Caucasian with Gardner's syndrome (109-V-20, ATCC CRL-1610). This is a relatively rare type of tumor in the general population, however it is common in patients with Gardner's syndrome. This is a normal diploid human cell line with 46,XY karyotype. The modal chromosome number was 46, occurring in 88% of cells. The rate of polyploidy was 4.8%. Both X and Y chromosomes were normal. Submitted by: E.J. Gardner, Utah State University, Logan, UT.

Aedes albopictus, Clone C6/36 (Larvae, mosquito) † Passage Frozen: 121. Current medium for propagation: Eagle's MEM with non-essential amino acids, 2mM L-glutamine ATCC CRL-1660 and Earle's BSS, 90%, fetal bovine serum, 10%. Additional Information: Clone C6/36 was derived from A. albopictus cells which were adapted to Eagle's minimum essential medium by A. Igarashi and then cloned and recloned by seeding single cell suspensions into petri dishes. This cell line is useful for the replication of flaviviruses and can be used to replicate Dengue viruses to high titers. The cells are non-anchorage dependent; are not tumorigenic and maintain a diploid chromosome number. References: J. Gen. Virol. 40: 531-544, 1978; Curr. Sci. (Bangalore) 36: 506-508, 1967. Submitted by: K.H. Eckels, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, DC.

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#### **Editors:**

Robert Hay, Ph.D.
Jane Caputo, B.A.
T.R. Chen, Ph.D.
Marvin Macy, M.S.
Patrick McClintock, Ph.D.
Yvonne Reid, Ph.D.

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